ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day time only: Centennial Loan COOPER UNION.—American Institute Meeting. GOLMORE'S GARDEN.—Concert.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ARE.—Day time only: Cen-tennia: Loan Exhibition.

## Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column
BARRING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—4th and 5th columns
BUSINESS CHANCES—3d Page—4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—3d Page—4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—3d Page—4th column.
DEV GOODS—3d Page—4th column.
DEV GOODS—3d Page—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
EXCURSIONS—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
FIRANCIAL—7th Page—6th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—3th column
ISTRICTION—6th Page—3d, 3d, and 4th columns.
LECTURES AND MEXINES—3d Page—6th column
LECTURES AND MEXINES—3d Page—6th column.
MARRIES AND BEAFIRS—3th Page—6th column.
MISCELLANBOUS—8th Page—6th column.
MISCELLANBOUS—8th Page—6th column.
NEW PIRELCATIONS—6th Page—6th column.
NEW PIRELCATIONS—6th Page—6th column.
NEW PIRELCATIONS—6th Page—4th column.
SEALES BY AUCTION—3d Page—4th column.
SALES BY AUCTION—3d Page—4th column.
STEAMFOATS AND BAILES—5th Page—6th column.
STEAMFOATS AND BAILEOADS—3d Page—2d, 3d, and 4th columns.

STEAMBOATS AND LAILROADS-3d Page-2d, 3d, and 4th

columns.
STEAMERS, OCEAS-6th Page-4th column.
SUMMER RETREATS-7th Page-5th column.
IEACHERS-6th Page-4th column.
IO LET-CITY PROFERRY-7th Page-6th column; BROOK-LYN-7th Page-6th column; COUNTRY-7th Page-6th column. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-3d Page-4th column.

## Business Notices.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS are of incalculable with them. Depot 83 John st. Cristadoro's Hair Dye produces such perfect tinges that the strictest scrutiny cannot detect them as arti-ticial. Nature reproduced with complete success. St. John st

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Turkish victories near Gurgusovatz are confirmed, ==== Further outrages by South Sea Islanders are reported. - The Irish Public-house bill, has failed. ==== Prenkness won the Brighton Cop.

Domestic,-Interesting testimony in the Whisky frauds investigation was given yesterday by Col. Asa Bird Gardner, Mr. Tutton, and ex-Solicitor Wilson. The letter of Gov. Tilden will not appear until Saturday or Monday, ==== Feurst and Adler, Governor of Indiana by the Republicans.

Congress.-The Senate acted on a great many amendments to the River and Harber bill, but did gestion. In detail, the Senate wanted to apnot finish the bill; a prinsion of \$2,000 was voted to E. W. Hansell, who nided to protect Secretary Sew-Mr. Lamar made a spirited speech on the political situation which attracted great attention; the Managers of impeachment reported the results of the Belknap trial.

CHY AND SUBGREAN,-The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee met in this city and received encouraging reports from nearly all the States. = Samuel F. Cary was nominated for Vice-President by the National Council of the Greenback party. \_\_\_\_ The State courts adjourned, out of respect to Judge Monell's memory. The Controller, Tax Commissioners and Finance Committee of the Aldermen considered the tax lavy 11178. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89410 cents. Stocks fairly active and lower, closing irregular and feverish.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate clear and cloudy weather to-day, Yesterday the day was generally sunny and pleasant; thermometer, 71°, 75°, 69°.

hoped for. It is the Senate's turn to be a little obstinate. This is a lofty privilege and the caucus comes for the nomination duce, each monthly debt statement brought us one well worth asserting.

them have been asserting lately that Bluford Wilson carried off public documents when he left the Treasury. Mr. Wilson yesterday made a pretty clean sweep of that story.

Both in England and on this side of the water the position taken by each nation in the Winslow case is dissented from. The American Law Review sustains the British view in an article from which extracts are given else-

The House extracts comfort from its defeat, taking the ground that, while Mr. Belknap has escaped, the principle has been established that persons who have held civil offices are impeachable, "although years may elapse "before the discovery of the offense or " offenses subjecting them to impeachment."

Two of Joyce's confederates in the Whisky Ring are released by an order of the President reducing their sentences to a length which they have already exceeded. This seems consistent with the policy adopted when Jewell and all the rest were turned out. The President doubtless thinks that this is the way to 'help to carry Indiana."

Ex-Minister Orth at last yields to the demands of the better elements of the Republican party in Indiana and withdraws from the State ticket. He might have retired more gracefully if he had retired sooner, but his action relieves the party of a great load, and is taken sufficiently early in the canvasa to enable the Republicans to close up their ranks and place a worthy man at their head. With a judicious nomination there cannot be much doubt of the result in November.

Col. Asa B. Gardner, who was Gen. Babcock's trustee in business matters, and was the head of his court-martial, and held various other fiduciary positions about his person, did not aid his employer by his testimony yesterday. While doing his best to shield Gen. to follow, when battle has been fairly Babcock and Gen. Porter, he nevertheless joined, and the details of Gov. Tilden's unmade admissions on which the Democrats hope to base the proof that Gen. Babcock received valuable gifts to influence appointments. Gen. Babcock has not yet asked for a court-martial.

a bread riot speech in Cincinnati, is put on in eral intelligence has reached such a hight, the the second place, and Cooper and Cary make channels of information carry so much so the ticket. The contrast is too grotesque to be quickly, that judgment can be dispassionate amusing-a man whose whole life has been while it is speedy. And the fact that, in the spent in doing good, and whose name is honored from sea to sea, hitched with a common street spouter, whose constituents are to tion whether there is any necessity for the be found only in mobs, and the level of whose intelligence and honesty never rises above famity, the false accusations and the actual disthat of the particular mob he happens to be closures, the crimination and recriminaaddressing. Gen. Cary's promptitude in grabthe situation. He is nominated and accepts tures of a Presidential canvass. While the He takes all he can get, as Mr. Cooper is likely to find out.

Gov. Hendricks bids fair to establish a better reputation for enterprise than his associateor shall we say his subordinate?-on the Democratic ticket. He was scarcely nominated before he was off on a "starring" tour along the Erie shore, trying to convince people that he was sorry he had been nominated, and that the Resumption act ought to be repealed, trying at the same time to run Congress by telegraph, and pulling his end of the Democratic dog till the other end howled. He is ahead of Gov, Tilden again. The latter's letter of acceptance is not yet completed, and may not be until next week, while Gov. Hendricks has finished his, and is giving it to the public piecemeal. A synopsis is given in another column which shows that he will "stand squarely" on the St. Louis platform, probably after the manner of the Colossus at Rhodes; that he is in favor of referm all the time, in administration and in finance, opposes forced contraction, believes in free schools, and " is "in harmony with the platform on the "Chinese question." This last point is important. It had been feared that the fervency of his convictions on the Chinese question would force him to decline the nomination. But all such anxieties may now be dismissed.

Democrats, their platform assures us. But do the people? On that point we confess to some misgivings. That they want retrenchment and reform in the abstract is undeniable. But when it comes to the concrete, and to partieular appropriations for the benefit of particular localities, we fear that the people are "a little "mixed." This River and Harbor bill, for example, exhibits marvelous "staying" powers, as they say on the race-course. It goes rapidly through the House, although no one denies that it is the most fearful product of miscellaneous log-rolling the country has seen for many a year. Does anybody fancy that members voted for this bill in conscious defiance of the will of their constituents? On the contrary, they voted with the sublime consciousness that their constituents did not care a button about it, except to get as much public money as possible spent in their immediate local-Whisky Ring conspirators in prison at Jeffersen lides and for their private advantage. Then the City, Mo., will be released by order of the President. bill visited that home of purity, the Senate. Godlove S. Orth declines the nomination as | There additional jobs were stuffed into it, until even a river and harbor bill could stand it no longer, and experienced a bad attack of indipropriate about fifty millions; in gress, the

"RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."

Yes, we want retrenchment. So do the

sent the bill back for reconstruction on that basis. Each Senator was confident that his constituents would be happy if he could "get " an appropriation for them" to the extent of half a million or more, but he saw that if every other Senator did the same, his constituents would be angry because so large a sum in gross was wasted upon localities in which they had no interest. The appropriations for postal purposes and the adjustment of post-routes follow the same law. Each member tries to get as many mails

Senate perceived that it would not answer to

appropriate more than about five millions, and

per week as possible for the inhabitants of mail is self-sustaining or not. If there is only one man in the town who ever writes a letter, he wants to be able to send a letter and to get an answer every day in the week, and he is the especially active and busy man of the place to whom others listen, and convinces the good people who never write or read letters that they are terribly wronged if the Govern- Richardson, when Treasury revenues were as No adjournment next week seems to be ment does not give them "adequate postal yet undiminished by the financial disaster "facilities." Moreover that man, when of a member of Congress, is sure news that a large reduction had been effected to be the one active and irrepressible The fools are not all dead yet. A few of person whose hostility the member who wants tion, but eften an increase, in that part of the reclection does not desire. To that member debt used as currency. The times have

> particular village. Republican party, and not at all with the are endeared to their constituents, and kept in | \$1,138,033 93. Congress notwithstanding much lack of ability in any other respect, solely because they have been able to log-roll through Congress numerous appropriations for gugantic structures of larger sum, the amount of legal tenders in the Mullett order of architecture.

In brief, we fear the people need reforming tion of bank notes has been much larger than quite as much as the Congress or either party, the amount of legal tenders deposited for the in this matter of expenditure. When they retirement of circulation, the legal tenders in elect candidates of either party because they pledge themselves not to work for appropriations for public buildings, or rivers, or harbors, or post-routes within their districts, we shall begin to believe that retrenchment is desired a little more earnestly than it has been each case exclusive of gold notes. Thus the hitherto.

A QUIET CAMPAIGN. There are many who would mourn over a quiet campaign. It is more than likely that they will have no occasion. So far, in the lack of the third and fourth letters of acceptance, the canvass has been one-sided. We have merely had some vague hints of the richness that is holy appetite for railroad iron and first mortgage bonds will be fully known. Then, too, there is a large field in the personal habits of the two candidates which will be industriously cultivated. But while there are many The Greenback Presidential ticket is at last who get a livelihood from the grimy work of complete. Gen. Samuel F. Cary, with his eyes | these "heated terms," there are others who has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58

event of any election, the country is pretty likely to be safe, is enough to raise the quesstraining and hauling, the bad temper and protion, the lying and misrepresentation, that bing the nomination held out to him enlivens have come to be the most conspicuous feaa great mass of booty awaits the vicfills all the land with uprour and scatters dust and blood on the whole people. In this contest, for instance, while there are great principles at stake, it is difficult to understand what need there is of personal vitunow supports Gov. Tilden, and Mr. Schurz, who now supports Hayes, and many others of their stamp, favored the election of both of these gentlemen to the offices they now hold on the ground of their fidelity to the principles which they believed most important and two men it is easy for all to choose calmly which they head and the principles which they a deliberate decision. Then immoderate campaigns bring an evil even more demoralizing. There is good reason to believe that the ex- duction in the debt. penditure of money in national campaigns, and in all campaigns for that matter, has reached a ferbidding element in our politics and calculated to arouse the sincerest alarm.

In a Presidential contest, to be sure, much combatants, but it is really getting to be a semuch politics. Every four years there is a grand struggle over all the countless offices in the country. Every two years nearly every most fatal to liberty; they make officers five-twentics of 1864. speedily accountable to those who have inbe difficult, for instance, to fluid any reason

servants who have shown themselves faithful.

THE DEBT STATEMENT. In the imieyon days of Messrs, Boutwell and which their false policy did so much to proin the interest-bearing debt, and no reducthe one man who wants more mail facilities is changed. Since Jan. 1 there has been an his only constituency worth noticing in that | increase of \$7,000,000, and since April 1 scarcely any change, in the bonded debt. We have seen going the rounds in Demo- During the past month there has been cratic journals a tabular statement, showing no change whatever. Yet the reduction how enormously expenditures for public build- of the public debt continues, and the most ings have increased. We are asked to believe gratifying feature of the monthly reports is that the responsibility for this extravagance that they show a steady decrease, not only in rests, first with Mr. Muilett; second with that part of the debt on which interest has Republican members of Congress and the ceased, but yet more in that part of the debt which is used as currency. During the past Democratic party. This is a little too much, month, interest amounting to \$13,663,770 38 even for a Presidential campaign. It has been paid in excess of interest accruing is not yet three weeks since a Demo- during the month; the debt on which interest cratic member was defeated for renomination has ceased has been reduced \$604,660; and in a district of overwhelming Democratic the debt used as currency has been reduced majority, because he had failed to "get an \$1,006,896. To effect these changes the coin "appropriation" for a new post-office in one owned by the Treasury has been reduced \$14,of the towns in his district. We can name 413,500 24, and the currency \$413,792 21. not one but many Democratic members who Thus the net reduction of debt is only

The reduction in legal tenders outstanding has been small-only \$153,181. As the balance in the Treasury has been reduced by a actual use has been increased. As the redempuse have also been increased from this cause about \$1,400,000. On the other hand the bank circulation has been materially diminished; on the 1st of July it was \$330,861, 246, and on the 30th it was \$327,847,507, in operations of the month have resulted in a reduction of the currency in use, apart from fractional notes, of about \$1,250,000. The retirement of \$1,543,715 in fractional currency during the month makes the total decrease of paper promises used as money about \$2,800,000. It is important to observe how small a part of the fractional currency brought in for redemption has been of the earlier issues, and the following shows the amount redeemed of each issue during the months of May, June, and July, and now outstanding:

Thus it appears that of the first issue, which

down in Ohio, and his mouth yet reeking with periment of a really quiet canvass. The gen- the second, issued in 1864 and 1865, only and of the third, issued in 1865-9, only \$10,044 92 has been presented. The conclusion that nearly the whole of these notes, now reported as outstanding, has been lost or destroyed, and will never be presented for redemption, is further fortified by the fact that of the first issue less than \$100,000 has been redeemed within four years, and less than \$35,000 within the past year; that of the second issue less than \$100,000 has been presented within five years; and of the third issue only about the same day. No Democratic coyness for him. question apparently before the country is \$100,000 has been presented within the past usually one of governmental policy, which year. It is safe to say that \$10,500,000 of might be settled on its merits without the aid the notes of these three issues will never apof billingsgate and revelations, the fact that pear for redemption. At least \$4,500,000 more of the fourth and fifth issues has doubttors arouses the office-holders and the less disappeared in the same way. As yet there office-seekers to a fierce combat, which are no data enabling us to judge how large a part of the legal tenders reported outstanding have in like manner been lost or destroyed,

but it post have been considerable. The coin in the Treasury, less coin certificate:, was \$44,944,184 97, June 30, and only peration or undue heat. Mr. Godwin, who \$30,530,684 73, July 31. The great decline in customs receipts, together with the large payments for interest and the redemption of fractional notes, fully explain this loss. In July, 1873, the customs receipts at this city were \$10,439,462; in July, 1874, they were \$9,989,078; in July, 1875, they were of their high personal character. Between the \$9,508,717, and during the past month only \$7,736,281, notwithstanding the increase of and considerately; between the two parties duties. At Boston, the imports thus far this year have been \$11,000,000 less than during represent, it ought to be just as easy to make the same months of 1875. Under such ciremmstances, we may consider it fortunate that the Treasury has been able to make any re-

Apart from the changes noted in the debt used ascurrency, and the payment of interest, a point on both sides which may not indicate the only change has been in the payment of widespread and fatal corruption, but which is \$604,660 of debt upon which interest has censed. Nearly the whole of this sum was in called bonds, and the aggregate of that class of indebtedness is now reduced to \$3,299,is to be forgiven to the carnestness of the | 760 26. Of this sum, probably \$600,000 at least is represented by certificates which have rious question whether we do not have too been lost or destroyed and will not be presented. Thus there has been absolutely no change during the month in sixteen of the classes of debt upon which interest has ceased, and only State goes through a similar contest on a \$2,140 of the compound interest notes, only smaller scale, and every year there are \$400 of the seven-thirties, only \$300 of the members of Legislatures to elect, in two-year and \$570 of the one-year notes of some States Governors to elect, and in al- 1863, have been presented for payment and most every city a shoal of local offices, paid. Of the five-twenties of March, 1864. which must needs be wrangled over because only \$1,000 remains outstanding, \$5,000 there are half a hundred local politicians ambi- having been paid during the month. The only tions of each post. There is much to be other changes have been the payment of \$79,said in favor of frequent elections. They 900 of five-twenties of 1862, of \$41,150 of keep the people from that lethargy which is five-twenties of 1865, and of \$475,200 of

trusted them with government; they in OUR POST PRANDIAL ORATORS ABROAD. sure the people prompt and exact rep- There is an old saying that an Embassador resentation. On the other hand they is one who is sent abroad to tell lies for the absorb a large proportion of money, benefit of his country. In ordinary times, the time, and energy that might more American Embassador is a gentleman sent to profitably be expended elsewhere; they de- st. James to make humorous speeches. In range the ordinary business of life; they drive extraordinary times he makes the humorous out, especially from local and legislative speeches all the same, whenever he is asked places, the men who have just be- to a public dinner; he also attends to busi gan to learn something of their duties, ness, or publishes treatises upon "poker. and put in men who must begin at the be- When we send an orator like Mr. Everett, the eining and learn it all over again. It would speeches are good; when we send a scholarly man like Mr. Motley, the speeches are sen why the term of a good county clerk or sheriff sible; when we send a gentleman like the should not be of a reasonable length, except late Mr. Johnson, the speeches are genin the hanger of the politicians. There is themanly; when we send a man like something of reason in the protest of the Mr. Schenck, the specches are a la brown-stone voter who stays away from the Schenek; and now that we have seat polls. If he goes there he must cast his vote, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, we are not surprised especially for local offices, for many men to find the speeches an olio of all the previous whom he knows absolutely nothing, cold dishes. The oration of the American There is too much politics abroad for Minister at the dinner given in the Egyptian the average citizen to master. That there is | Hall of the Mansion House, on the 19th ult., some desire for a change is to be seen in "the | by the Lord Mayor and his Lady to the Archlengthening of the term of the Governor of bishops and Bishops (of which we have already tor 1876. — A hearing in regard to the future cause he thinks that they want as many as use of Castle Garden was given by a committee of the Board of Aldermon. — Gold. 11178, 112. Possible, and care not a bit whether their that there shall be no reflection. Not so much the most insignificant town in his district, be- this State, and in the increase of sentiment for published an account), was first facetious out of perhaps in these greater as in the lesser edices erends. The exerdiam was received with is some reform of administration needed that "laughter," the peroration with graver eries of will allow us to retain for a reasonable time "Hear!" Mr. Pierrepont took up all the regulation topies in due order as follows:

1. Jokes about the difficulty of speaking, and the embarrassment of getting upon one's legs in a foreign clime; 2. Steamers and cable telegraph; 3. Complimentary allusions to the past clories of England; 4. Prophetic statements of her future glories; 5. Defense of the Christian Plenipotentiary must have succeeded perfectly, if we may credit the criticism of a respectable London newspaper, which says: "We are almost prepared to recognize Mr. Pierrepont as the prince of American humorists (vice Artenus Ward, deceased), but without exciting controversy between himself and Bret Harte, Mark Twain, et hoc genus omne." Messes, Harte and Clemens are living and can defend their reputation for drollery by saying what they please of Mr. Pierrepont; but Mr. Artemus Ward is dead, and we simply do justice to his memory when we say that he was while living, if jokes are what we want of a Minister, just the man for the position. In the name of "Laughter holding both his sides," we protest against elevating my one to the proud and enviable position of Great American Humorist upon the strength of one old joke which was not remarkably good when it was fresh and juvenile. Possibly Mr. Pierrepont's venerable anecdote may have served to caliven the cast-iron solemnity of an English dinner table; but if it had been repeated at a similar banquet here only the President would have laughed ex officio, and the orator's vis-a-vis out of charity. We frankly say that we think Mr. Pierrepont's forte to be theology rather than the comic. We quite as frankly declare that in our opinion there is nothing in the public law which requires us to and a Yorick to London. Our best Embassadors have made many genial quips; but who ever thought of comparing Everett, Lawrence, Bancroft, or Motley with Artemus Ward ? We judge by his name, without inquiring of

the genealogists, that Mr. Edwards Pierrepont must have had Doctors of Divinity among his ancestors; and if so, they were probably Puritans. If their spirits were hovering over the roast beef and plum-pudding at the Mansion House, how did they like to hear their descendant declare that if "the English Prelates, the Bishops, keep up the same religious sentiments as they had done in the past" England "would go on with her prosperity"otherwise not. Perhaps we are mistaken, but it seems to us that the founders of Massachusetts and Connecticut did not have the deepest reverence for the way in which the Prelates 'kept up religious sentiments." Students of history will, of course, have different opinions; but considering the intimate connection between the doings of English Prelates and the early settlement of a part at least of this

by an American Minister, nor do we consider that functionary as one sent across sea to preach, or to play Ezekiel or Jeremiah at a dinner party, or to state in burning language under what irreligious circumstances "England

" will sink from her old glory and renown." "We shall not extract the plums from this "discourse," says the English newspaper aforesaid. We also abstain from the extraction of any additional fruit, and content ourselves with the expression of a wish that hereafter American Ministers will leave to the actors and actresses the business of convincing the English nation that we are a funny people.

"BRIDGING OVER."

"I am in need of funds," says Mr. George W. Alexander. He is the proprietor of a Democratic newspaper which is or was published in Washington weekly on Sanday morning. It is called The Gazette, and not being in a prosperous pecuniary condition its publisher has issued a circular letter asking of prominent Democrats financial assistance. "I am in need of funds," says Mr. Alexander with a touching frankness. "It would be a disaster to our party if my paper should be 'allowed to sink," adds Mr. Alexander. Now here is just the point. The question is whether it would be a disaster to the party if The Gazette should no more be issued. We know nothing about it. It may be bold, vigorous, enterprising, and it may even be honest; but is there in this world one human being (except Mr. George W. Alexander) who thinks that the continued existence of The Sunday Gazette of Washington will improve one per cent the chances of Gov. Tilden's election, or that its departure for the receptacle of things lost on earth will be of the least injury to anybody except its proprietor?

"I am in need of funds," says this plainspoken publisher. We wonder how many times a like confession has been made by the proprietors of political newspapers to politicians running for something. Now, we do not say that a good party newspaper should not be supported by the party which it supports, but why should not this be done by subscriptions and other legitimate "catronage?" What is a newspaper good for which can only live by levying contributions "to enable it," as this Washington editor says, "to bridge over until November?" How can it be frank, independent, and untrammeled, if it can only be aved by the money aid of the men it is to judge, criticise, approve, or condemn ? 'I am in need of funds," observes Mr.

Alexander; "ask Col. Singleton of Mississippi what I have done and am doing, and I trust by return mail to hear from you." But how is the person thus entreated to inquire of Col. singleton of Mississippi, receive an answer, determine how much he will give, buy a draft or Post-Office order for the amount, and send it to Washington "by return mail?" This can hardly be done; indeed, to raise a respeciable amount will require several months; and the gentleman only wants to be enabled to bridge over until November." Why, it will take till November to get in his donations, and then it appears that he will not need them. If we were a "prominent Demo-" crat," and received one of these appeals, we should respond with words of encouragement: 'Never mind money; wait patiently; if, as you say, a very small sum will enable you to bridge over until November, why not try the interesting experiment of bridging over with no money at all ?"

"I am in need of funds" is not a very rare formula. The "prominent Democrats" have heard it hundreds of times, and several circulars, a score of them possibly, they will probably receive before November. If they think The Sunday Gazette necessary to avert disaster, let them draw their wallets and save its life! But what if they don't think so ?

PERSONAL.

Secretary Chandler left this city last evening Col. Forney conducted his Press into its 20th

Mr. David Gray, the poet-editor of Buffalo,

has returned from a three weeks' fishing trip at Block Island. Mr. John Quincy Adams is so deeply afseted by the recent loss of his two children that he re-uses to take any interest in politics.

The recent report about Miss Thompson is thus contradicted by The Academy: "Miss Thompson entild not turn Roman Catholic, being such already; and sile is now engaged upon a picture of the battle of inker-

Mr. Blaine has returned to his home at her future glories; 5. Defense of the Christian religion. In the funny parts of his speech our lotake active part in the direction of the canvass in his Plenipotentiary must have succeeded perfectly, own state, and hopes after that is finished to take the

Mr. J. J. Löweathal, the celebrated chess-dayer and writer on the game, died July 20 at St. Leen-

Miss Anne Brewster writes to The Boston Advertiser: " Most of the artists have left Rome. Story and his family are at Leghorn. Coleman is in England, but expects to Summer in Venice. Graham is in Venice. lves and family are at their Perugia villa. Regers is in America. Titton is in Switzerland and goes thence to England. Stanly Hazeltine and family are at a bathin to England. Stainty Hazarcine and annly are a Sadamy place on the Belgian coast, Blakenberg. Some are in Rome bard at work in their studios floishing the last season commissions and preparing for the coming year; Simmons and Harnisch are among these; although I be believe Simmons include going off to Berlin, and Harnisch runs off once in a while to Beufand's at Perugia."

Ole Bull sets at rest the conflicting stories about his married life by the following letter to a friend in Louisville, under date of Tyso, Norway, July 6. Deeply impressed with the few strongly impressive lines in my behalf, correcting a broadcast lie, to the effect that I had denied being married to my present wife. I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. You will understand, dear friend, that my position as a publiman renders it very difficult, not to say impossible, to know what paragraphs in the thousand daily papers may speak of me, nor would I have time nor inclination to correct them, whereby my aim in art would be en-itrely changed, so much more undereded for, that any of my friends would think it worth while to fare the Hydra. be brunds that bound each other under such circum-lances as ours, are bound to hold firmly, and I believe at mobody clasps yours with more gratitude than our friend."

Berlin, Aug. 2.-The Germania reports that ardinal Antonelli's debility is increasing.

London, Aug. 2.-The remains of Mortimer Collins, the poet and novelist, who died on the 25th ult., were interred in Petersham churchyard yesterday.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Hendricks still thinks he is at the head f the ticket, for he has got his letter out first. There is some talk in Missouri of making District-Attorney Dyer the Republican candidate for

Mr. Bristow will probably have a chance to speak in Fancuil Hall, after he gots through with his work in Verment. The Boston Republicans are very

This touching advertisement which appeared in The St. Louis Globe Democrat a day or two ago is still of interest: "8. J. T. Have looked in vain for your letter-write and all will be forgiven."

Congressman Seelye is represented as taking this original view of Bluford Wilson's testimony : "I have read every word of Bluford Wilson's testimony, and I think the President, to one who knows him, stands better than he did before."

Mr. Angust Belmont thinks better of Gov. Tilden than he did a few weeks ago. He says in a letter to the editor of The Cincinnati Gazette: "I esteem Gov. Tilden as one of the most sagacious, upright, honest, and complete. Gen. Samuel F. Cary, with his eyes these "heated terms," there are others who has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of every way worthy of sentiments as fortunate ones to be expressed the high office for which has been redeemed within three months: of sentiments as fortunate ones to be expressed to high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of every way worthy of sentiments as fortunate ones to be expressed to high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of every way worthy of sentiments as fortunate ones to be expressed to high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of every way worthy of sentiments as fortunate ones to be expressed to high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of every way worthy of sentiments as fortunate ones to be expressed to high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of the high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of the high office for which has been in use since 1863, only \$1,673 58 country, we can hardly regard Mr. Pierrepont's patriotic statesmen of the day of the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has been reduced by the high office for which has

Democrace." Pernaps Mr. Belment has been drinking

The strongest combination for a Republican ticket yet suggested is that proposed by The Albany En-press, which urges Mr. Evarts for Governor and Mr. George B. Sloan for Lieutenent-Governor. The Express takes the view which nearly everybody clse does when it gays: " Mr. Evarts would poll more votes than any other man who might be nominated upon either ties.

The nomination of such a man would be itself a pledge of reform; it would help the party not only here, but throughout the whole country."

Let it be recorded. There is one newspaper in the United States which still believes in Gen. Bah cock. It is The Boston Traveller, and it says: " President Grant has been much criticised because he has not turned against Gen. Babcock, but it should be borne in mind that President Grant is not in the habit or casting off his friends on alight pretexts, that Gen. Babcock has not been convicted of connection with the whisky ring, and that there is yet such a reasonable doubt of his guilt as to justify his retention in the office he now holds, the duties of which he has performed most acceptably."

This plea for Republican harmony comes from The Boston Advertiser : " The impression has gone abroad that many of the recent changes in the civil ser vice have been made to punish one set of men who have incurred the President's displeasure, and to gratify others who have had a hand in stirring up his animosity, This impression is no doubt exaggerated to many quarters, but it ought not to exist at all; and it is in the power of the President and his friends who are applienting his recent removals? to put an end to it before it does any further mischief. There is but one thing that can block the way to a great Republican triumph this year, and that is an attempt of factions in the Republican party to get the advantage of one another. It is no time now to include personal spites in hi a places or low; there is too much at stake." Mr. Halstead has been at Saratoga long enough

to discover that all the political unhappiness in New-Yerk State is not confined to the Democratic party. He telegraphs to The Cincinnati Commercial: "The friends of Senator Conkling are deeply, and perhaps we may say recklessly, devoted to him, and they have been stung by the theory of their opponents that they were defeated in Circinnati by the nomination of Hayes. They assert that in vindication of themselves they will show their power in the coming State Convention. It is possible that they may not insist upon their first choice, Cornell, though they are inclined to. They may compromise on Pomercy, who was the Temperary Chairman of the Cincipuati Convention. At any rate, they assert the element represented by Mr. Curtis in Cincinnati shall not control the State Convention, and that neither ex-Gov. Morgan nor William M. Evarts shall be nominat These who are against Coulding and his friends speak of em as the 'Ring,' and are very positive that Morgan or them as the 'Ring,' and are very positive that Morgan or E-arts must be nominated in order to carry New-York for Hayes. Conkling's opponents certainly have to contend against the machine, and assert that they have the power-under the pressure of public opinion, the discipule of the Grant Administration, and the necessity, in view of the gravity of the Presidential contest to be determined in this State), to give the people a practical assurance of reform purposes—to control the Convention. Much music may be expected."

Mr. Lowis Staward, the soft-money Domo.

Mr. Lewis Steward, the soft-money Demoratic candidate for Governor of Elinois, is waiting till ne sees Gov. Tilden's leiter before he declares his intention to accept the nomination. A correspondent tried to get him to explain how he was going to stand on two platforms-that of the inflationists upon which he was first put, and that of the St. Louis Convention upon which the Democrats have placed him-but he refused to say anything. When asked if he had been off-ially informed of his nomination, he said: "No, I ain't. Nor I don't suppose 1'd better be, until after Tilden has written that letter of his. It wouldn't comport very well with my well-known character for modesty to formally accept the nomination on that platform antil the candidate for President has, nor until he construes the platform." His theory of Enance is beautiful in its simplicity. " Money," eard he, "is simply crystallized labor. Now, suppose this Government wants \$40,000,000 to carry on a war with, or anything else. All the wealth of the Government is derived from the people-it can't come from any other ource. So the Government says to the people, 'Here, I want a dellar a head from every one of you fellows, man, women, and child. I want you to give me, that is to say, one delian's worth of work for every one of you foliera. Every one of them gives a delian's worth of work. Then the Covernment issues certificates—obloug pieces of paper—certifying that it has received from each of these people a delian's worth of work, and promising to pay for it. I take the certificate for my work. By and by you come along and say, 'Here, I want a dollan's of labor from you, and if you'll do it I'l give you my certificate.' I do it, and take your certificate. Then I have two. I may go on, and in that way accumulate a bundred tollars, a thousand, and so on. When it comes to the fullilliment of that promise to pay, you cet for your certificate another certainate. That is the long and the short of it." woman, and child. I want you to give me, that is

GENERAL NOTES.

Museular Christianity is popular in Minnesota. The St. Paul press resents the gibes that are aimed against the minister who was unipere in a base ball game.

The discovery of an Indian arrow imbedded in a free almost led to a stampede of the settlers south of the Platte, in Nebraska. In their panie terror the frondersmen forgot that the Government has taken great poins to place the Indians on a war footing, and that the sloax are armed with improved rifles and breech-

The Chinese woodchoppers who went up in the waterspout at Eureka, Ney., escaped unharmed. her were encamped in the bed of the caffen; seven of the Unividen got out of the range of the flood; five tum-bled down into the valley below, and one was washed two totles. The miners over that nothing short of an earth-quake will kill a Chinaman.

Even a small triumph pleases the opponents of the death penalty. Marvin H. Bovee has mounted his hobby in a series of articles for Dr. Talmage's paper, and he privilege is eagerly scored as an evidence that the

Presbyterians, who have heretofore been strenuous op-penents of the abolition of capital punishment, are expe-riencing a change of heart. Possibly. "This, dear girls," said the wise little lady, tapping with her parasol one of the big torpedoes in the Centennial Government Building, "this is a wonderful invention for rescuing people. They put them in and

use it up, dragging them ashore through the surf whera-shnary heats could not go." L'alimpuisitive ignorance the proper frame of mind for the full enjoyment of the internial Exhibition. "Josh" and "Gil" Ward are training on the Hedson for the pair-oared race at Philadelphia in september. They walk eight and pull twelve miles a

contemptiously of the English stroke as one which he has repeated b beaten, and ridicales the idea that Capt. Cack has imported the gentine English method. The Yale stroke, he says, has been borrowed from the bargemen on the Thames. One of Brigham Young's sons is known as Prince Briggy. The Gentiles explain that the title was required several years ago, during his sojourn in England. He rode in a coach behind six gray horses, and on one oc

He rote in a coach beams six gray hosses, and casion his coachman, while driving through the streets of London, disregarded the commands of the Queen's guards to give the road to Her Royal Highress and attendants. This led the other in charge of the cayabade to ask the name of the distinguished stranger. The reply was, "I am Prince Brighmu, Sir, of Utah." Not far from Claremont, N. H., there is a

maint mansion that was built over a century ago, and in the parter hangs an oli painting of the Queen of the Scythians ordering the head of Cyruz to be plunged into a vase filled with blood. This pleture belonged to a French nobleman, living in Sauto Domingo, whose house was burned during the massacre of 1791. his art treasure to Boston, where it was purchased for the walts of this Colonial manston. In the carriage house near by is an enormous family coach that was fashioned in Boston a century and a half ago, with a bamboo body and axies forged by hand.

James Harrington of Virginia City must have his little pistol parelice. He has killed a man in Mon-tana, one in Collegueod, Utab, two in Pieche, and rumor credits him with two deates in Arizona. A miner rushed against him on the sidewalk at Virginia City and invited him somewhat implemently to take a drink. It was enough. Out came the six observer and down went the miner with two balls in his heart. The murierer's neighbors did not appreciate his motives in petting tem-ration under foot. They gathered in knots on the street corners and expressed their views with such emphasis that the sheriff determined to auxicipate Judge Lynch by sending the prisoner to Carason City.

He is now in his one hundred and twentyfifth year and he has never voted. Etienne Gueldin was born in 1752, in a Canadian ham'et between the St. Charles and Montassrenel Rivers, below Quebec. The great battle between the French and English was fought near his father's cable, and although he was only six years old he remembers it perfectly. Indeed, the urchin saw Wolfe, after he was killed and Montcalia after he was wounded. In 1772 he married a lass and made a clear ing on the west side of Lake Champiain. The commandant of Port Teonderoga employed him as a scout. In and of Fort Theonderoga employed him as a second. In May, 1775, having come in from a scorting expedition down the lake, he was captured by Etoan Alica. He sent his wire, mother and children to Canada, where they remained until the close of the Esyotationary War. In 1793 he trapped for fars in the vicinity of the Nasara River, and served three years during the War of 1812, River, and served three years during the War of 1812, being complimented by Gen. Scott for his bravery. He being complimented by Gen. Scott for his bravery. He does not appear to have taken a hand in the Patriot War, does not appear to have taken a hand in the Patriot War, the Mexican campaign, the civil war, or any of the Mexican campaign, the civil war, or any of the County, Ohio. He talks but fittle, hobbies about the house with a cane, trackes a clay pipe, is quite deaf, but has good eyes. The discoverer or inventor, us the enemay be, of this old gentleman is the editor of The Otermont (Ohio) Sun.